(INCORPORATED.) TEL. 1453.

84 EAST WASHINGTON ST.

Mail Orders receive prompt attention.

A remark we so often hear, "How do you sell so much cheaper than others, and your goods are so nice?" Well, we do it by buying from first hands, saving all intermediate profit, and always reaching out after the best quality of goods. Firedamaged or stale goods should not be tolerated in the grocery line. We guarantee everything perfect, or return your

Nothing healthier this hot weather than Lemons. We are acknowledged headquarters for lemons in any quantity. Now receiving two cars per week. Fancy Messina Lemons, per box...\$3.25 Fancy Messina Lemons, per box...\$3.25

Fancy Messina Lemons, per doz.... 13c

Fancy Messina Lemons, 2 dozen for. 25c

Pineapples, ripe and juicy, each.... 10c

Napa Valley extra fancy Crawford

Peaches, in heavy syrup—sell regularly at 20c per can; our price.... 15c

Columbia River Salmon, sterling

Genuine imported Sardines......10c
Best domestic Sardines, in oil...... 5c Sweet Corn, 2-lb can-4 cans for 25c (This corn is full standard, and pleases

Fancy evaporated Cal. Apricots 15c Breakfast Food — Wheat Flakes— 10 bars cushion cake Laundry Soap.. 25c

Parlor Matches, per box 1c Fancy Michigan Potatoes, per bush...75c For Iced Tea-Try our Formosa Oolong, 25c per pound

All kinds of Teas at low prices. We can suit everybody in Coffee. The finest Coffee produced is our Hoffman House Java and Mocha. . 35c

Splendid Old Rio, fresh roasted 25c Combination Java.....30c Crushed Java......16c (Make a surprisingly good drink.) Drassed Chickens, per lb......12c

Round Steak, per lb......12c Strawberries, Oranges, Pineapples, etc.

Big 4 Route

If you contemplate attending any of the

following meetings and conventions during the month of May call on Big Four agents Baptist anniversaries, Saratoga, N. Y., General Conference Epworth League, Philadelphia, May 23 to 26. New Jerusalem Church, Philadelphia, Pa. Home seekers' excursions, May 21. Military Surgeons' Association, Buffalo, New York, May 21 to 23. Young Men's Christian Association, Hart-Conn., and Springfield, Mass., May General Missionary Society United Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, N. J., May 14 to 16. National Conference of Charities and Corrections. New Haven, Conn., May 24 to 30.
General Assembly Presbyterian Church,
U. S. A., Pittsburg, May 16 to June 1.
General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of North America, Pittsburg, May Southern Baptist Association, Washington, D. C., May 9 to 17. Interstate Drill and Encampment, Mem-German Baptists' (Dunkard) meeting, De catur, Ill., May 28 to June 8.
Indianapolis offices: No. 1 East Washing ton street, 36 Jackson place, Massachusett avenue. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

C., H. & D. R. R. CINCINNAT

Dayton, Toledo and Detroit. LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

ARRIVE INDIANAPOLIS.

a. m.; No. 32, 9:15 a. m.; No. 30, 11:45 o.m.; No. 38, 7:30 p. m.; No. 34, 10:55 p. n For further information call at No. 2 West Wast ton street, Union Station or No. 134 South Illinois D. H. PARMELEE, C. T. A. C. H. ADAM, C. P. A.

MONON ROUTE (Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co.)

CHICAGO

SHORT LINE

No. 30 Chicago Limited, Pullman Vestibuled Daches. Parlor and Dining Cars, daily 11:50 am No. 36-Chicago Night Express, Pullman Vestibuled Coaches and Steepers, daily 12:35 am

No. 10 - Monon Accommodation, daily, except ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS. No. 8-Monon Accommodation, daily, except Vestibule Sleeper for Chicago stands at

west end Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. m., For further information call at Ticket Office, No. 2 West Washington street, Union Station and Massachu-setts avenue. D. H. PARMELEE, C. T. A. C. H. ADAM, C. P. A.

Six Thousand 'Cyclers

Spin along the streets and out the country roads.

Healthy people are they, with honest appetites, and they make sad havoc with a lunch basket when they take an outing. We suggest to these riders when they fix up their luncheon, they should always remember-Parrott & Taggart's crackers and sweet goods, and for buttered bread

Don't take a bun for a loaf.

THE INDIANAPOLIS WAREHOUSE CO. Warehousemen, Forwarding and

Commission Merchants. given. Nos. 255 to 273 SOUTH PENNSYLVA-

WAGON WHEAT.....62c ACME MILLING COMPANY.

352 WEST WASHINGTON STREET. Suicide of Jack Whalen at Mattoon. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MATTOON, Ill., May 9 .- Jack Whalen,

who was preparing to open a restaurant in

this city, shot himself through the heart at the Essex House this evening. He had been troubled with neuralgia.

(2)

Fair; warmer.

"And no loved one came to greet him, No sweet voice to his replied, But he heard the waters rippling, And the moaning of the tied."

> Wouldn't have heard any moaning if it had been tied with one of our 25-cent Lawn Ties for summer wear. Some of them are pretty loud, but they don't moan. Other summer ties that we have are of sea grass, marseilles, cheviot, silk and percales. Every new knot, bow and shape, at 25c, 50c and 75c.

Outing Shirts

Fancy, half-laundered, collar and cuffs attached-50 cents. Fancy, negligee bosom, collars and cuffs detached-69 cts. White puff bosom-\$1.25.

Ever hear of such shirt prices before?

The When

Hardwood Mantels

We have just received our spring stock of MANTELS, bought at very low prices. In order to make them go, we have marked them down to prices that any one wanting good, stylish Mantels, will not fail to take advantage of this offer. This stock embraces the latest designs in

Cherry, Oak, Birch and Bird's-Eye Maple.

TILE FLOORS and BATH ROOM WORK a specialty.

INDIANAPOLIS MANTEL, TILE AND MOSAIC CO. 67-69-71 EAST OHIO STREET,

Denison House Block.

TREATY IS RATIFIED

THE REPORTED HITCH AT CHE-FOO LASTED ONLY A FEW HOURS.

Ratifications Exchanged at Midnight -Secretary Gresham's Correspondence with Denby and Dunn.

WASHINGTON, May 9 .- An official disatch from Tokio, received at the Japanese egation this afternoon, stated that the ratifications of the treaty of peace between Japan and China were exchanged at Che-Foo on Wednesday. No change was made in the text of the treaty as originally concluded. Taking into account, however, the recommendations made by Russia, Germany and France, the Japanese government has agreed to renounce the permanent possession of the Liao Tung peninsula on condition that the arrangements regarding the terms and form of renunciation shall be. reserved for adjustment between itself and the government of China. This latter stipulation is construed to mean that Japan will not surrender the peninsula until the suitable indemnity shall have been paid, and that it may have been agreed between Japan and China that the possession of Port Arthur itself will be retained by the Japanese for a term of years extending beyond the date when the indemnity has been paid in full, thus insuring to Japan not alone the payment of the indemnity itself, but also sufficient time to safeguard herself against anything like a war of reprisal. It will be remembered that the treaty of peace itself provides that Wei-Hai-Wei shall be held until the first one hundred millions of the indemnity and the next two annual installments have been paid, so by the added even though only temporary, the Japanese government would appear to have taken very possible precaution for the future. . The foregoing statement is official, coming direct from Tokio by cable. The understanding is that it embodies the reply which Japan recently gave to the protest of Russia and the allied powers.

Exchanged at Midnight. LONDON, May 9.-A dispatch to the Times from Chee-Foo says that the ratifications of the treaty of peace between China and Japan were exchanged at midnight. The dispatch adds that Russia disclaims any aggressive designs against Manchuria and asserts that she is acting on a purely defensive footing against Japan. The Paris Figaro this morning, referring to the negotiations between Japan and Russia. France and Germany for a modification of the treaty of Shimonoseki, says that it has been left to Spain to draft a plan for a final settlement of the matters in dispute between Japan and the three

powers.

Russia, France and Germany, it is announced, are about to increase the naval forces in the China seas. A dispatch from St. Petersburg states that up to Sunday it was believed that Japan would refuse to give up Port Arthur. Orders were given to mobilize 110,000 troops in the Irkutsk and Tomsk districts, and a credit of 20,000,000 roubles was opened. It was in view of this attiude of Russia that Japan immediately yielded to the demands made by Russia, France and Germany.

The Alleged Truth.

WASHINGTON, May 9.-A prominent official of the State Department, after readnig the press dispatches from Honolulu said: "It is not true that the Hawaiian minister's recall was based on the mere fact that that official gave to the press information relative to occurrences at Honolulu. The touth is Mr. Thurston exhausted the patience of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham when he inspired the newspaper assault on United States minister Willis for the action of that officer under explicit instructions of the department in looking after the interests of American citizens charged before the military tribunal at Honolulu with complicity in the alleged

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The Administration's Efforts to Secure Peace in the Orient. WASHINGTON, May 9 .- The State Department has just published an appendix to the volume of foreign relations of 1894, comprising a history of the Chinese-Japanese war. Our connection in this matter first appears in a dispatch dated June 22, last year, from Mr. Uhl, acting Secretary, to United States Minister Sill, at Seoul, in which he says: "In view of the friendly interest of the United States in the welfare of Corea and its people, you are, by the direction of the President, instructed to use every possible effort for the preservation of peaceful conditions." Mr. Sili replied that he would do as much as possible in the interest of peace; that neither the Japanese or Chinese troops would withdraw, although the rebellion had been suppressed by the Coreans; that the Japanese were stubborn, Japan seeming to desire war, and that Corean integrity was men-

aced. A few days later he wrote that the

asking for the intercession of the United It was intended at first to ask only the aid of America, but, lest offense be taken, a similar dispatch was sent to each of the foreign representatives. Meantime Mr. Sill had joined with his colleagues the representatives of England, Russia and France (the German minister waiting for advices from his government), in a request

to the Japanese and Chinese authorities for a simultaneous withdrawal of troops. At this point Charles Denby, our charge at Pekin, enters the field in a report to Secretary Gresham describing preparations for war, and saying that the action of Japan is criticised there as hasty and un-duly bellicose. On July 2 the Corean min-ister here appeared at the State Department, and, by direction of his government, appealed to Secretary Gresham to call a owerful conference to avert conflict. Mr. Denby, on July 8, cabled that the Viceroy desired him to telegraph Washington to take the initiative in urging the powers to unite in requesting the Japanese government to withdraw its troops from Co-

On July 8 Mr. Sill cables that the Corean inister at Washington had cabled his government that Secretary Gresham had advised him to protest against the demand of the Japanese minister (for great reforms), made under duress, and to notify the Foreign Minister. Secretary Gresham very promptly cabled a denial, saying that he had told the Corean minister our government could not entertain the proposal, and not advising Corea to protest and notify

GRESHAM TO BAYARD. On July 2, Secretary Gresham sent a long letter to Embassador Bayard, at London, giving the statement of what had occurred in Washington, and the extent to which our government had exercised its good offices in the interest of peace. He tells of the appeals of the Corean minister, and says that he had informed him that while the United States sympathized with Corea, he must maintain absolute impartiality; could exert our influence with Japan in a friendly way, and in no way could interfere jointly with other powers. He also details an interview he had with the Japanese minister here, in which he had informed the minister that it would be very gratifying to the United States if Japan would deal kindly and fairly with her feeble neighbor, whose helplessness enlisted our sympathy. In answer to the appeal of the Chinese minister, the Secretary replied that a course was open to China which had been adopted by other powers, namely, an offer to settle by friendly arbitration. Next follows an account at great length of the Kow Shing incident, of the formal declaration of war last August, and of the placing of Chinese and Japanese subjects under United States protection when in the country of the other. On Oct. 6, Mr. Goschen, the British charge here, telegraphed from New London, to ascertain whether the United States government would join with England, Germany, France and Russia in intervention on the basis of the guarantee of Corean independence, and a war indemnity to Japan, but six days later, Secretary Gresham replied that while the President earnestly desired that China and Japan should agree upon terms of peace, alike honorable to both, and not be humbling to Corea, he could join the powers in an intervention. To this Mr. Goschen replied that the intervention contemplated would be limited to matic action and only in event of a suitable opportunity presenting itself. On Nov. 23, Mr. Denby cabled, at the expense of the Chinese government, an appeal to the President to do China the great favor to intervene to stop war, and reestablish peace. In reply, Mr. Gresham cabled Nov. 26 as follows: "Prompted by that sincere friendship which the United States constantly desires to show towards China, the President directs that you intimate his readiness to tender his good offices toward bringing the present war with Japan to a close on terms alike honorable to both nations, should he be assured that such a ender would be acceptable to both." At the same time he cabled Minister Dun the following dispatch, which, in view of recent events, seems full of prophesy: "The deplorable war between Japan and China endangers no policy of the United States n Asia. Our attitude toward the belligerents is that of an impartial and friendly neutral, desiring the welfare of both. he struggle continues without check to Japan's military operations on land and sea, it is not improbable that the powers having interests in that quarter may demand a settlement not favorable to Japan's future security and well being. Cherishing the most friendly sentiments of regard for government in Tokio.

Japan, the President directs that you ascertain whether a tender of his good office in the interests of a peace alike honorable to both nations would be acceptable to the Two days later he cabled Mr. Denby that while the President preferred to act alone he would act jointly with other powers, if lapan consented, to determine the amount of indemnity. After some further correspondence, showing that China was anxious to accept our good offices on the terms proposed, Mr. Dun transmits, under date of Nov. 17. a very courteously-worded note from the Japanese government practically declining the offer. On Nov. 17 the Japanese government requests that if China de sires to approach Japan upon the subject peace, it shall be done through the inited States legation at Peking, to which Secretary Gresham assented, Mr. Denby writes that China received this proposition with pleasure, though he gave him to understand that he proposed to act simply as an intermediary, stating the basis of negotiations and leaving them to arrange the details. On the 23d he cabled that China had made, through him, direct overtures for peace on the basis of Corean independence and a war indemnity me part of the correspondence at this coint is devoted to a history of the at-

empt at a settlement of the war through

Mr. Deitring, and his rejection by the Japanese on the ground of insufficient cre-dentials, and the atory of our intervention

Denby announcing that Li had been named plenipotentiary, and that Japan had agreed REBELS IN HIDING.

HAVANA, May 9 .- Inquiries have been made in official circles here regarding a report current in the United States that Captain-general Martinez De Campos has reached a settlement with the rebel leaders, and that the insurrection is practically over. As a result the statement is made that the Captain-general has not reached a settlement with the rebels, and that he will not do so. He will depend on force of arms to put down the rebellion and re-store peace to Cuba.

End of the Cuban Insurrection Ap-

proaching-De Campos's Policy.

WASHINGTON, May 9.-Official informa-tion reaching here indicates that the Spanish authorities no longer regard the Cuban uprising as a serious affair. It is not con sidered that the trouble is actually closed and the rebellion formally ended, but the authorities are satisfied that the revolt has ceased to have the menacing aspect of a few weeks ago. The rebel armies have been reduced to a few scattering bands, who are in hiding.

GORDON A FREE MAN

DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY YES-TERDAY BY JUDGE THOMPSON.

The Decision Greeted with Cheers by the Throng in the Louisville Court Room-The Judge's Reasons.

LOUISVILLE, May 9 .- Fulton Gordon, the slayer of his wife and Archie Dixon Brown is a free man. He was discharged to-day "as an object lesson to other adulterers." The City Court was crowded this morning when the case was called. Argument was promptly begun by Prosecuting Attorney Thurman, who, after reviewing the case at some length, endeavored to show the court that Gordon's crime was nothing less than deliberate murder. Mr. Thurman was followed by attorney Shields for the defense, who asked the dismissal of the prisoner on the grounds of justifiable homicide. Then Mr. Scott, who represents Governor Brown in the prosecution, arose and made a vigorous arraignment of Gordon, picturing in glowing colors the character and qualities of Archie Brown.

After arguments were completed and the case closed Judge Thompson announced that he could not hold the prisoner, and that he would discharge him, as an object lesson to other adulterers. Never was a crowd more demonstrative in its appreciation than was the immense throng in the Police Court when Judge Thompson announced in a clear tone the verdict in the case. Cheer after cheer went up, and hand after hand was thrust out to the judge to show how much his verdict was appreciated. There was evidently not a soul in the court, save the attorneys for the prosecution and perhaps some friends of the dead man, but was pleased with the verdict. When the judge had finished, and hardly before the last word had fallen from his lips, the cheering began, which continued fully twenty minutes. In vain did the bailiff endeavor to restore order, but it was of no avail, and not until the vast throng had departed from the room was order restored, and even after reaching the streets the cheering was kept up. In explanation the judge said that there was no evidence of guilt on Gordon's part, but that the adulterer and adulteress stood on the verge of an abyss of ruin and death, and that their fate was only what could be expected. Thus ends the last chapter to the most sensational tragedy in the history of Kentucky.

Y. M. C. A. AWARDS.

Report of the Judges on Educational Work-Chairmen of Committees.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 9.-The day's work of the international Y. M. C. A. convention opened at 9:15 o'clock a. m. The standing committees were announced with chairmen as follows: International committees' reports, G. N. Bierce, Dayton, O .; devotional meetings, O. H. Durell, Cambridge, Mass.; business, H. G. Van Tuyl, Detroit, Mich.; resolutions, C. W. Frost, Milwaukee; associations, J. D. Dreeker, Salem, Va. Prof. Larsen, of Minnesota was authorized to convey the greetings of the international convention to the Y. M. C. A. convention to be held on June 6. A paper on educational work was next presented by Frederick B. Pratt. The judges on educational exhibit have nearly completed their work and have made most of the awards. More than sixty cities have made entries. The list of highest awards of merit in the various subjects include the following: Bible school, Philadelphia; printed matter. Class A, Philadelphia; English, Class A, D Dover, N. J.; algebra and geometry, Washington; physics, Washington, D. C.; chemistry, Dayton, O.; architectural engineering, Chicago; electricity theoretical, Baltimore; mechanical drawing advanced, Dayton, O.; architectural drawing advanced, Dayton, O.; free-hand drawing, Class A. Dayton, O.; industrial designing, Grand Rapids, Mich.; clay modeling, Class A, Dayton, O.; wood carving, Class A, Chicago; clipping and filing, Min-neapolis, sign painting, Minneapolis; arithmetic. ... s A. Washington, D. C.; pen-manship, Cuss A. Philadelphia; penmanship, Class B, Kalamazoo, Mich.; spelling, Baltimore; bookkeeping, Class A, Dayton, O.; Class B, Memphis; business forms and correspondence, Scranton, Pa. Special awards were made as follows: American history, Dayton; municipal civics, Dayton; neatness in preparation, mounting and packing of exhibits, Dayton, O., Washington, D. C., and Minneapolis.

CIGARETTE FIEND DEAD.

John Cameron a Cincinnati Man-About-Town, Starved to Death.

CINCINNATI, May 9.-John Cameron, one of the best known men about town, died at his home to-day from the excessive use of cigarettes. The deceased starved to death, and from 180 pounds he fell to 90 pounds. Cameron smoked 50 and 75 clgarettes a day. He was chief clerk for the Board of Health, and took an active part in politics.

FATAL HOTEL FIRE. One Man Burned to Death and Other

People Injured. MONTROSE, Col., May 9 .- C. W. Nehrbras, agent for the Deering Machine Company, of Chicago, lost his life early to-day in a fire which destroyed the Hotel Arlington. His charred remains have been found in the ruins. The house was nearly full of guests, several of whom sustained burns

Mrs. E. H. SMITH, landlady, head cut. back injured and internal injuries, caused by jumping; will probably die. C. O. BUCK, agent for the Lee Clark Anderson Hardware Company, Omaha, both ankles sprained in jumping from second JOHN L. LEETERS, of Lecters & Scott, wholesale jewelers, Lincoln, Neb., feet cut

and wounds. Following is a list of the in-

. IRONS, salesman, ankles sprained; also inhaled flames. Mrs. Spith could have escaped uninjured had she not remained to arouse all the guests. She awakened Mr. Nehrbras and urged him to save himself by jumping, but for some reason he failed to do so.

Other Fires. EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., May 9.-The Winslow brick works was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss estimated at 5,00,000; fully covered by insurance. Over two hundred workmen will be thrown out of em-

BUFFALO, May 9.—The cooper shops of the Richard Grant Cooperage Company have been destroyed by fire with all their winds up with the few telegrams from Mr. | contents. Loss, \$75,000.

COL. HENRY A. DUPONT, OF POWDER FAME, ELECTED SENATOR.

Delaware Legislature Declared Adjourned, However, Before Formal Announcement of the Selection.

CONTEST LIKELY TO RESULT

DEMOCRATS CLAIM THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE LACKED ONE VOTE.

Arbitrary Action of the Governor, Who Claims the Right to Hold Two Offices-Addicks's Threat.

DOVER, Del., May 9.-The General Assembly of Delaware adjourned sine die at 3 o'clock this afternoon without choosing a successor to ex-Senator Higgins, although the Republicans claim that their leading candidate, Col. Henry A. Dupont, was legally elected. The matter will probably be taken to the United States Senate for a decision. The two-hundred-and-eleventh ballot since the deadlock began four months ago, and the last of the session, was taken a few minutes before 3 o'clock. It resulted:

During the day the Democrats filibustered, with the object of preventing balloting, and when the Statehouse clock ran out the hour of 3 and sounded the death-knell of the legislative session of 1895, the clerk was in the midst of a roll call on a dilatory motion made by a Democrat. As soon as Gov. Watson, Dem., who, by reason of the fact that he was Speaker of the Senate before his elevation to the gubernatorial chair, upon the death of Governor Marvil, presided over the joint session, announced the sine die adjournment, Speaker of the House McMullin, Rep., arose and formally declared Henry A. Dupont elected United States Senator. This action had been previously agreed on by the Republican leaders. The Delaware Legislature is composed of twenty-one Representatives and nine Senators, sixteen being a majority on joint ballot. The Republicans claim that when Senator Watson, by virtue of his position as Speaker of the Senate, succeeded to the governorship upon the death of Governor Marvil, one month ago, the number of Senators was reduced to eight, and, therefore, there were only 29 on joint ballot, and that fifteen votes constituted a majority. On the other hand, the Democrats and Gov, Watson claim that the law distinctly declares that the Speaker of the Senate shall become Governor. Therefore, if Mr. Watson withdraws from the Senate he ceases to be Speaker of the Senate and con-

sequently loses the governorship. The senatorial question is likely to occupy a large amount of public attention for months to come. Whether the Governor has a right to appoint is a disputed question. If he has, the appointment will be only until the next Legislature, which meets in January, 1896, unless sooner called together by the Governor. This latter con-

tingency, however, is not probable. J. Edward Addicks has made good his threat, uttered at the beginning of the contest, to prevent the election of a Republican Senator from Delaware if he could not secure the prize for himself.

Col. Henry A. Dupont, who will make the contest for the senatorship, is a member of the famous Dupont family, who have been manufacturers of powder and other explosives in Wilmington, this State, for over a century. He is a son of the late Gen. Henry Dupont, and was born at Brandywine Banks in 1836. He attended the University of Pennsylvania, and was subsequently appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, graduating in 1861. He entered the Fifth United States Artillery and served through the civil war. Colonel Dupont has been a Republican ever since the organization of the

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. There was great interest in the proceedings

to-day. The floor and lobby of the House chamber, where the joint session was held, were uncomfortably crowded with politiclans and spectators when the session reconvened at 9 o'clock this morning, and, as the weather was very hot, the atmosphere soon became stifling. The interest was intense from the start. Early morning conferences of the leaders resulted in a combination of the Higgins and Massey forces on Colonel Dupont, the result being shown in the first ballot of the day. After six ballots had been taken with Colonel Dupont needing only two votes to insure his election, an adjournment was forced until noon. During all the balloting Mr. Addicks was flitting back and forth between the lobby and the chamber of the House, apparently bending every effort to the election of his friend William Dupont. The latter's success seemed assured last night, but the protests from leading Republicans all over the State which reached here this merning turned the tide against him. The desks of Representatives Robbins and Brown, the two Sussex county farmer legislators, whose votes were needed to elect Dupont, were surrounded all the morning by a body guard of Addicks people, who seemed to be making every effort to prevent these two men from voting with the majority of their fellow-Republicans and thus end the deadlock. The Senate met at 9 o'clock, but, contrary to expectations, took no action on the House resolution extending the date of adjournment ten days. It was two minutes after 9 o'clock when the Senate entered the House for a continuance of yesterday's joint session. On the first ballot taken William Dupont (Republican) received 7 votes; H. A. Dupont (Republican), 12; Ridgely (Democrat), 9, and Tunnell (Democrat) 1. On the next ballot H. A. Dupont received 14 votes; William Dupont, 5; Ridgely, 9, and Tunnell 1. The Democrats moved to separate, but the motion was defeated by a strict party vote-18 to 10. On the next ballot the Addicks men dropped William Dupont and voted for James Pennewill. The ballot resulted: Pennewill, 5; H. A. Dupont, 14; Ridgely, 9; Tunnell, 1. On the next ballot Senator Manby, the recognized Addicks leader, voted for Higgins. This was greeted applause from the other Addicks men. but the original Higgins men remained with H. A. Dupont. The result of the ballot was: Higgins, 5; H. A. Dupont, 14; Ridgely, 9; Tunnell, 1. Fennimore moved for a separation. The year and nays were calle the resolution was defeated-18 to 10. After two more ballots Senator Hanby moved for a separation until 12 o'clock. The yeas and navs were ordered, and the motion was carried by a vote of 15 to 14. When the joint session reconvened Governor Watson took his chair and ordered the floor cleared of all ex-State officers and ex-members. The first ballot taken resulted; H. A. Dupont, 15; Addicks, 4; Ridgely, 10: Tunnell, 1. Brown left Addicks for Du pont. Balloting was continued without change until 2:30 o'clock. When the two

hundred and eleventh of the contest had been announced Senator Aldrichs arose and read a paper protesting against further balloting, claiming that Henry A. Dupont had been legally elected. Governor Watson refused to entertain the motion or to all lew a protest to go on the records of the joint session, claiming it to be out of order. Senator Pierce appealed from the decision and the Governor refused to entertain the appeal. Senator Harrington, Democrat moved to separate, and the yeas and nays were called. It was 2:47 o'clock when the roll call was concluded. It was defeated-18 to 12. Senator Records made a similar motion, but it was also defeated. Representative Davis fruitlessly moved to take a recess for five minutes. Senator Records, the Democratic leader, moved to separate, and during the roll call the Statehouse clock struck the hour of 3. But the clock in the hall was 1 minute slower, and when

the vote was announced the Governor de-clared the General Assembly dissolved. Speaker McMullin then declared, as Speak-er of the House, that Henry A. Dupont had been elected United States Senator from Delaware. The declaration was received with derisive shouts by the Democrats.

The action of Governor Watson in exercising his prerogative and taking his place in the Senate for the first time since the death of Governor Marvin was a great disappointment to the Republicans, who felt sure that on the reconvening of the joint session they would elect Henry A. Dupont. Mr. Addicks openly stated at noon that after he had made every exertion to elec-United States Senator, even influencing his men to vote for Higgins, it had to be Addicks or nobody. He informed the Associated Press correspondent that four of

his supporters had agreed to vote for him first, last and all the time, even if such action created a senatorial vacancy. THE UNIT OF VALUE.

Judge Vincent's Opinion Derided by

the Author of "Coin." CHICAGO, May 9 .- W. H. Harvey, author of "Coin," has this to say in regard to Judge Vincent's decision on the unit of value from 1792 to 1873; "As I read the decision, I read a farce. Mr. Vincent quotes Hamilton's report and argues that Congress adopted it and uses this as the basis of his decision, when, in fact, Congress turned Hamilton down. Here is what Hamilton recommended. I now quote from

"'One gold piece equal in weight and value to ten units or dollars. One gold piece equal to a tenth part of the former, and which shall be a unit or dollar. One silver piece which shall also be a unit or

"Congress refused to adopt the gold unit clause and did enact the following: 'Dol-Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current and to contain 371 1-4 grains of pure or 416 grains of standard silver.' Hamilton's recommendation was just the reverse of the report of the committee of the Continental Congress on the monetary unit, and time, Judge Vincent had the benefit these reports. Hamilton recommended one thing; Congress did the reverse and Vincent quotes Hamilton as authority. In the science of morey there should be no such thing as having a unit of value made from for the January uprising here. Gresham two kinds of property. As well have a spoke to the Hawaiian minister about the unit of account with two different figures to matter. Thurston said that he regretted

Texas Sound Money Conference. WACO, Tex., May 9.-The sound money conference, composed of crominent Democrafs from various sections of the State, to-day adopted resolutions declaring for gold as the standard of values, and the largest coinage of silver consistent with safe finance. A central committee was appointed to perfect a permanent sound money organization with power to call a State convention if it was deemed necessary. Twenty-five delegates to the Memphis sound money meeting were chosen. A division in the Texas Democracy on the silver question is considered unavoidable.

Radical Illinois Silverites. TUSCOLA, Ill., May 9 .- The Douglas county Democratic convention met to-day. Only forty of the sixty delegates were pressilver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and to be full legal tender for the payment of all private and public debts. The convention also favored kicking out of the party all Democrats not in harmony with the resolutions. Delegates were chosen to attend the

State convention at Springfield, June 5. Bipartisan Police Bill Signed. ALBANY, May 9 .- Governor Morton has signed the bipartisan police bill for New York city. This bill provides for a police commission of four members, two of whom

shall be Republicans and two Democrats. Greater New York Bill Defeated. ALBANY, N. Y., May 9 .- The greater New York bill was put on final passage in the Senate this afternoon and defeated by

a vote of 14 to 15. THE DOCTORS' CONVENTION.

Action in Regard to Protests-Formu-

las of Proprietary Medicines. BALTIMORE, Md., May 9.-The third lay's session of the American Medical Association was opened with the report of the judicial council in regard to the protests which have been filed with the association by the Allegheny County Medical Society, of Pennsylvania; the Cleveland physicians, in reference to the Cleveland Medical Society, and the St. Louis Medical Society, The report of the council recommended that the several protests be referred to the respective State societies of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Missouri for adjudication, with the right of appeal to the American Medi-cal Association after such adjudication, and that any money paid by members of these societies should be refunded to them. The

report was adopted.

The report of the board of trustees was read by Dr. E. F. Montgomery, of Philadelphia. It showed that the total receipts of the association were \$36,245.90 and the expenditures \$30,884.82. The total receipts of Chicago, were \$16,572.54 and the expenditures \$29,344.57, showing that the journal had cost the association \$12,772.43. Hereafter no advertisement of any medicine will be inserted n the journal which is not accompanied for publication with the chemist's formula of the preparation. This portion of the re-port was received with applause. At the conclusion of the reading of the report Dr. Silas Cohen took the platform, and in a strong speech carried the immediate approval of the report. The address of the day was by Dr. C. A.

Wheaton, of Minnesota, on surgery. handled the subject in a manner to show that he was fully up with all the recent discoveries in surgical relence, and he discussed in a broad and liberal spirit the great advances which have recently been made in surgical operations. The nominating committee of the American Medical Association will make its report to-morrow morning. It is not definitely known on whom it has fixed for the presidency of the

DURRANT FEARS PARTRIDGE.

Says He Will Be Hanged if the Lat-

ter Persists in His Testimony. SAN FRANCISCO, May 9 .- An evening paper publishes a statement made by Theodore Durrant to a friend in which the man charged with the murder of the two girls in Emanuel Church said he would make the greatest legal battle in the history of the State and expressed his confidence regarding the outcome, predicting that he would soon be a free man. In addition to the three attorneys already engaged for the defense, Durrant has retained a well-known criminal lawyer, George A. Knight, and says the case will be pushed to speedy trial. "There are a good many things against me," Durrant is quoted as saying, "but I fear Harry Partridge, who testified that he had answered roll call for me on April 8, more than any other witness. If Partridge persists in his statement he will hang me, but my attorneys will see him and perhaps he will change his mind. I did him many a good turn and often answered roll call for him. I hope he won't continue against me." The prosecution does not understand Durrant's fear of Partridge whose testimony Durrant visited Minnie Williams in Alameda. Durrant denies that he offered a ring to Oppenheimer, the pawn broker or any one else. He says Oppenheimer is a tool of the police and has frequently given similar testimony in other cases. Durrant s studying medical books and says upon his release he will continue his course until

Obituary.

graduation.

RIPON, Wis., May 9.-Newton S. Fuller, professor of Latin in Ripon College, died of consumption at Colorado Springs, Col., last night, aged thirty-six years. Professor Fuller was a graduate of Brown University and a brilliant scholar. MILWAUKEE, May 9 .- Colonel Fitzpat rick, of Cincinnati, a retired United States army officer, died at Waukesha last even-

ing. The deceased was seventy-two years of age. His remains have been sent to Cin-NEW YORK, May 9.-Gilbert A. Elliott died at his residence to-day, aged fifty-two. He was the constructor of the Confederate ram Albemarle, built at Edwards Ferry, on

the Roanoke river. LONDON. May 9.—The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, who was Chief Secretary for Ireland from 1861 to 1865, is need, aged seventy-three years.

GRESHAM'S DEMAND FOR THURS-TON'S RECALL FINALLY TURNS UP.

It Journeys to Hong Kong Before Reaching Honolulu, Through Care-

lessness at San Francisco.

MR. GRESHAM'S GRIEVANCE

MR. THURSTON GUILTY OF CONDUCT UNBECOMING A DIPLOMATE.

The Hawaiian Betrayed by a Newse paper Man-He Is Not Likely to Return to Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.-Hawaiian advices received to-day from Honolulu, dated May 2, per steamer Mariposa, are as follows: The letter demanding the recall of Minister Thurston is here, and was read to the executive session of the councils yesterday afternoon. This letter had been to Hong Kong. It went past Honolulu in a bag with a couple of hundred others. The fault lies with the postoffice at San Francisco. The ground of the objection to Thurston is confined to a single transaction. The sole offense alleged is that Thurston at the legation showed to reporters private letters to himself from Honolulu. The particular letter that gave offense to the Secretary of State intimated in strong terms that Cleveland and Gresham were largely responsible natter. Thurston said that he regretted it very much; that in the hurry of handling a big mail he had shown this letter with others without any special intent. In short, he apologized. Secretary Gresham thereupon asked that the apology be submitted in writing. Thurston declined to do this. Gresham's letter is dated Feb. 21 last, and in strong language stated that Thurston is no longer personally acceptable to the administration at Washington as Hawailan minister. The letter, which is addressed to

Minister Willis, follows: "Sir-I regret to be constrained to bring to your attention and through you to the knowledge of the Hawaiian government certain acts of its representative in the United the facts with desirable clearness it becomes necessary to recite fully what occurred at wo interviews which I had with Mr. Thurston at this department, on the 16th

and 18th inst. GRESHAM TACKLES THURSTON "The recent seizure of a ship at San Diego, Cal., for alleged violation of our neutrality laws in carrying arms to Hawaii was the occasion of his first call. After brief conversation on this subject I took occasion to remark that I had information that he was not pleased with your action in connection with recent events at Honolulu. Mr. Thurston desired to know. why that view was entertained, whereupon I handed him a clipping from a New York paper of the 13th inst., of which a full copy is hereto appended. After he had copy is hereto appended. After he had read this article I asked him if he had furnished the matter to the paper for publication. He at once said he had furnished he paragraph, which he pointed out. (Here follows the paragraph referred to.) I then desired to know if Mr. Thurston had also furnished the same paper the concluding paragraphs, purporting to be extracts from a letter written by 'a prominent lawyer in

Honolulu.' (Here follows extracts referred 'Mr. Thurston answered that he had furnished nothing to that or any other paper, but that he had permitted an emloye or agent of one of the press associations to copy at his legation a private letter or letters which he had received, and added that the published paragraphs lid not contain all that was in the private letter or letters. I thereupon said that was aware this was so, and that I knew the private letter or letters old not appear full in the last paragraph as printed Handing him a type-written paper I asked if the omitted parts were not contained in

the following passages:

" 'There is intense feeling being mantifested by the people at what is looked upon as Mr. Willis's unwarranted interference in connection with the present trials. " 'He is doing everything that he can to protect the Royalists and harass the governnent. Many of our best men feel it imperative for our future safety that some examples should be made. While the government is master of the situation for the resent, the danger is not entirely over. Much indignation is also felt that the fact, that, although direct information was given to Minister Willis last November, before the shipment of arms was made at San Francisco, that such shipment was intended nothing appears to have been done to stop the shipment. It is felt that the Hawaiian government has strong ground for complaint ing at this flagrant breach of neutrality. Whether or not the Hawaiian government will make a claim by reason of the breach of the neutrality laws, it is not yet known,

"The action of Mr. Hawes, the British representative, is in marked contrast to that 'An analysis of the growth of the feeling and facts leading up to the insurrection showed that it is based almost wholly on the encouragement given to the Royalists by President Cleveland and his announced and constantly reiterated opinion that the queen ought to be restored and a feeling which, rightly or wrongly, was disseminat throughout the Royalist sympathizers that upon the slightest opportunity Cleveland would take occasion to assist the Royalists if they could get control to a sufficient ex-

but there is strong feeling here that it

tent to give him an excuse for so doing. "'Another letter received here from Honolulu says: "The most serious feature is the attitude of Willis and Hawes, they are in constant attendance at the trials. Newman, the attorney defending the insurrectionists, is constantly in close consultation with

THURSTON TALKS BACK. "Having read this paper and after some apparent hesitation, Mr. Thurston said he did not know what right I had to thus interrogate him. I replied that he had already admitted he had allowed the published matter to be copied from letters at his legation, but that the publication was not full. and I did not suppose he would deny that the paper I showed him contained a correct copy of the omitted parts. He said the letters containing the omitted passage were submitted by him to the representafor publication, not as expressing his of-ficial or personal views, but as showing the state of feeling in Honolulu.

"I then remarked that all I desired to know was whether he had furnished the matter for publication, and he repeated that he had not furnished it in his representative capacity, or as expressing his personal views, but merely as information, and that in doing so it was not his purpose to injure the administration, the President or Mr. Willis. I remarked that he had permitted the letters, including the omitte parts, to be copied for publication, and that he, no doubt, was disappointed that the omitted parts did not appear; and I asked him if he thought he could, with propriety, as the representative of a foreign government at this capital, furnish newspapers with such matter. His reply was that he had simply furnished it as news, or information, which the public might like to lear from Honolulu, and Senator Kyle h received a letter even more severe in terms, which had been given to the lic, to which I rejoined that Senator Kyle was a citizen of the United States, and a such might say and do things which a foreign minister could not say or do with propriety. Here the interview ended. When Mr. Thurston called at the department, two days later, he informed me that there was a further statement he de-sired to make. After being told that if he wished to say anything more on the sub-ject, it should be in writing, he at once proceeded: 'I simply desire to say, Mr. Secretary, that I realize I was guilty of official impopriety in furnishing for pub-